NEED OF APPROACHES TO THE GOOD ROADS OF QUEENS COUNTY.

INTEREST IN THE WHEEL GROWING AMONG MILL-TARY MEN-THE BAD WEATHER OF YESTER-

One thing much needed is a well-paved street will enable New-York riders to reach the ders of this city go to Brooklyn in their quest of good roads, particularly on Saturdays, Sundays and Let any one who doubts it station himself near the Brooklyn Bridge on those days, at the Twenty-third-st. ferry, or at the Ninety-ninth-st. ty-third-st. ferry, or at the Ninety-ninth-st. and see the swarms of cyclists on their way sog Isand. Wheelmen can go over the Bridge for the Twenty-third-st. ferry and find good which will lead them to Coney Island, Bath Fort Hamilton and Bensonhurst, but it is it impossible to reach the Merrick Road of course, the cyclists are grateful to the County Elevated for allowing them to take wheels on the trains to the end of that road ist New-York, but they prefer to wheel the distance.

The New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen has a splendid opportunity before it to jump in and do the riders of the wheels a vice, and the chances are that it will do so. The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn has done worthy work in keeping the wants of the becimen constantly before the city authorities, wide influence, can do more. With 10,000 memin this State alone, the powers that be could est from such an organization. There are two
ys in which the wheelmen could secure a proper
proach to the good roads of Queens County,
e would be the proper paving of Liberty-ave., and
other would be the repaving of Eastern Parkay out to the end of the road. It is probable that
yout to the end of the road. It is probable that
yesentatives at Albany the latter part of Demoer, and if this suggestion is taken up in
nest the desired goal may have been reached
fore next summer. The only way in which the
eelmen can accomplish anything is through united
ion, and the L. A. W. is the proper association
make demands for cyclists. That the newly
cted Mayor of Brooklyn is a sound, good roads
in seems assured. from such an organization. There are two

Interest in cycling among the regiments hereabouts is increasing, and if the present indications trustworthy most of the local regiments will regularly organized bicycle corps before other year goes around. The 7th Regiment was the first to recognize the wheel in that way in this city, but the soldier boys have not done much in by, but the soldier boys have not done much in cling this fall. An effort will be made to get some to take up the work where Captain Landon left. The cycling company of the 5th Battallon has come so popular that there is some talk of ornizing another wheel company, and there is so ich enthusiasm shown in the matter that a rival Captain Staubach's wheelmen may be in the field fore long. There is talk also of organizing a cular bleycle company in the first Regiment. At a time many athletes joined the regiments on acting of the indoor athletics, but the times have anged, and the wheel will be the magnet to bring any new recruits to the local regiments.

The disagreeable weather yesterday caused much disappointment to wheelmen in this neighborhood, and the uptown drives and the popular Cycle Path and the uptown drives and the popular Cycle Path in Brooklyn for once on Sunday presented a deserted appearance. The drizzle in the morning kept every one indoors. Late in the afternoon the roads dried out somewhat, and a few venturesome cyclists took out their wheels for short spins. There were a large number of club runs and several "centuries" arranged for yesterday, but about all had to be postponed.

se concerted action is to be made to encourage tercollegiate cycle racing, and the chances are college athletic meetings will devote more attention to the bicycle than in the past. Columbia College favors such a plan, and the other colleges are likely to look kindly upon it. The general interest in track and field sports is not so great that the managers of such meetings can longer afford to knore the cycle. An intercollegiate bicycle tournament next summer would furnish excellent sport, and such a meeting would attract a large crowd of steedalors.

C. D. White, the president of that associaon, was in this city Saturday, and he had a con-erence with I. B. Potter, the chief consul of the A. W. of this State. The Oneida League has a embership of 2,500, and it is flourishing. It will ork hand in hand with the State Division in the ause of good roads.

Cyclists desiring to join the League of American Wheelmen may obtain full printed information and blanks by sending name and address to Cycling Editor, New-York Tribune.

NOVEMBER 16 OR NOT AT ALL CHESCENT'S POSITION AS TO THE PROTEST OF THE ORANGE ATHLETES.

It looks as if the dispute between the Crescent ssued bulky statements to the public, and the followers of the game are wearying of the whole squabble. They want football on the gridiron, and not a waste of printer's ink. Those well informed think that the protest against Philip King as a professional comes with bad grace when it is remem bered that he played on the Orange baseball team

Campbell C. Brown, the president of the Crescent Athletic Club, issued a statement last night. He says that his team will take the field next Saturday prepared to meet the team from Orange. The club will not consert to play the Orange team on any other date. In conclusion Mr. Brown says:

other date. In conclusion Mr. Brown says:

The attack made on Mr. King is only a cloak to hide the true position of Orange; they fear to play unless they can first weaken the Crescent team by unfair methods. Failing in this, they seek a pretext to back out of their engagement. Mr. King, as a member of the Crescent Club, has contested against most of the amateur football teams and against several of the college teams this year with the full knowledge of the Orange Club, and no question as to his status as an amateur was raised until November 1, two weeks before the time set for the championship game. He also played this summer as an amateur member of the Orange Athletic Club saseball nine, and was specially invited to play on the football team of that club this fail. His refusal so to do caused this attack, which compels Orange to stultify itself by now characterizing their own baseball nine as a professional one.

Frank T. Lawrence, manager of the Crescent

Frank T. Lawrence, manager of the Crescent team, last night said:

We never have admitted that the charges against Mr. King are true, but even if they were it would not affect his eligibility to play under the rules of the union. Orange itself established the definition of an amateur in this union as far back as 181, when it contended in regard to Mr. Logan, a paid histructor of gymnastics, and who played centre rules of the union was one who receives money for playing football, and that Mr. Logan was not a professional football player.

FIGHTING FOLLOWS A FOOTBALL GAME. Denver, Nov. 10 .- A football game yesterday afterbetween the Denver Athletic Club and a team from the State University wound up in a conflict that threatened to include the whole field of spectators. The game had been the roughest of the season, and altogether six men had been laid out, while two others of the visitors were wounded and held their places. During the intermission George Fonda, of Boulder, went over to the Denver dressing-room and called the Denver centre-rush, Field, a prizefighter. Field remonstrated with him for using such language, but the remark was followed by somewhat language, but the remark was followed by the total language with the remark was so sudden that no had the crowd, there proceedings. Bicycles added to the confusion, and the interloper fought like a tiger, mixed up in a tangle of wheels. Finally "Reddy" Gallagher a tangle of wheels. Finally "Reddy" Gallagher at tangle of wheels. Finally "Reddy" Gallagher at the do a general scrimmage that ended when this ied to a general scrimmage that ended when an Athetic man, named Osborne, received slight and their man, and they were retired, after leaving a sace and they were retired, after leaving a sace and they were retired, after leaving a sace and they were retired, after leaving a sprinkling of teeth on the field. Later in the after-hoom the fight was renewed downtown, and Osborne was badly beaten. Fonda, of Boulder, went over to the Denver dress

BASEBALL MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK. The followers of baseball, whose pride has been so numiliated this year, are supposed to come out of their vale of sorrow and disappointment this week and take a little interest in the affairs of the Na-tional game. The New-York Baseball Club, or more properly speaking, the National Exhibition



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> EFFor cool weather buy a "Miller" oil heater.

Company, will hold its annual meeting in Jersey City to-morrow. Officers and directors will be elected for the year. There is some talk that the minor stockholders are coming to the meeting with "blood in their eyes."

On Wednesday the annual meeting of the National League will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The convention may last two days. Few changes in the rules are likely to be made. Much of the time will be spent in dickering for players.

GOSSIP FOR THE GOLFERS.

CONTROVERSY OVER THE MERITS OF

LEVEL AND SLOPING GREENS FORMER BASEBALL PLAYERS TAKE READILY TO

THE "ROYAL GAME"-THE LEADERS IN DIF-FERENT COMPETITIONS-TOURNA.

MENTS TO COME. There is considerable controversy among the golf. ers as to the merits and propriety of sloping putting-greens. It has always been argued that putting presented difficulties enough in itself and that the greens should be as smooth and level as nature and art could make them. There are, however, at cline, and holing out upon such is a soul-trying task. Willie Dunn, the professional, has a preference for these greens, and considers them thoroughly "sporty"; but, judging from the comments of the amateur players, his opinion is not generally

The green at "Westward Ho!" the tenth h the Morris County Club's eighteen-hole course, is In the large open tournament held there on Elecwas a stumbling block to almost every player on the course, and had more to do with raising the scores than any other cause. Several men saw their balls roll back six or seven times and one or two were obliged to use about a dozen strokes before they could make the hole

AN ELEMENT OF LUCK.

While this was as fair for one as for another, there was certainly a great element of luck injected. and many a player expressed his sentiments by remarking that "that wesn't golf."
The "grove hole," the first on the St. Andrews

The "grove hole," the first on the St. Andrews course, is also in a sloping green, but the incline is not nearly so great, and can be overcome if care be exercised. At the Westchester Country Club's short, seven-hole course, the first green slopes rather sharply. The general opinion of players seems to be that level greens are usually best, and that where a slanting one is laid out by way of variety, it should not slope enough so as to be unreasonably difficult.

Ex-baseball players seem to have an advantage over ordinary mortals when they take up the "royal and ancient game." James A. Tyng, who broke the amateur record for the Morris County course on Election Day by covering the eighteen holes in 88, was well known a few years ago as Harvard's pitcher, and since then has been a prominent memor of various other nines. With his ability to pitch he combined a wonderful strength in batting, and to his experience in this line he credits his sudden success at golf. He certainly has an unusually powerful swing and drives his ball with a fine direction. J. R. Lowell, the winner in the last contest for the Mrs. H. McK. Twombly Cup, is also a baseball veteran, and shows his batting training by his manner of addressing the golf ball on his drives.

MR. TYNG'S FINE SCORE.

MR. TYNG'S FINE SCORE.

Mr. Tyng, with his 86 score, is now ahead in the contest for the cup given by Miss Nina Howland for the best score over the Morris County eighteen and November. W. A. Flagg and J. R. Lowell, with oes not seem probable that any one will be able

to lower Mr. Tyng's record.

Mrs. William Shippen is ahead in the women's
contest, which is held under the same conditions as to time, but over the nine-hole course. Her score

to time, but over the nine-hole course. Her score is 49. The prize for this competition is a cup given by Mrs. Robert Ballantyne.

The Lakewood open golf tournament, which begins on Thursday, November 14, and lasts three days, it the only important one of the week. R. Bage Kerr, president of the Lakewood club; Jasper Lynch, Paul T Kimball and two or three others have been prominent among the entries in nearly all the large club tournaments of the season, and til is to be hoped that the members of these clubs will return the compliment by entering the games at Lakewood. The cups offered by the Laurel House and by the golf club are handsome and well worth the winning. Besides these there will be gold and silver medals, and probably one or two special prizes for driving and putting contests outside of the regular games.

In spite of the lateness of the season, golf courses to the nine-hole links recently laid out at Pelham the nine-hole links recently laid out the links people just for that purpose. Well-to-do Christians, indeed all well-to-do people on the footstool, were merely individual trusts for the foots."

In all things we should, said Dr. Hall, exhibit the

is the nine-hole links recently faid out at Pelham Manor, near New-Rochelle. The members of the club are residents of both these places and have begun to practise and play informal games on the

NEW-YORK ATHLETIC CLUB TROUBLES. A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS MAY HELP TO STRAIGHTEN MATTERS.

outcome of the trouble between influentia members of the New-York Athletic Club, in which the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union is mixed, is awaited with interest. The Board of Governors of the New-York Athletic Club will hold a meeting to-morrow night, when some thing definite may be arrived at. The whole trouble was caused when the name of Bartow S. Weeks was withdrawn as a delegate to the M. A. of the A. A. U. and that of John C. Gulick was sub stituted. B. C. Williams, of the New-York Ath-

letic Club, was responsible for the change.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Association on At a meeting of the Metropolitan Association on Saturday night a resolution was adopted requesting the New-York Athletic Club to withdraw Mr. Williams as a delegate. It was the sense of the meeting that Mr. Weeks, who has done much work in the cause of amateur sports, had not been fairly treated. Just what action the New-York Athletic Club will take seems doubtful, but as the request will be handed to the Board of Governors to-morrow night it is sure to cause a lively discussion.

The officials of the club are much put out over the matter, and refuse to talk for publication. Mr. Weeks is the ex-president of the club; Mr. Guilek is the secretary, and Mr. Williams, who has been a prominent member for years, is one of the governors, and he did much to make the recent New-York-London Athletic Club international meeting a success. It looks as if the trouble would have an important bearing on the coming annual election of the club.

WOULD NOT PERMIT A SUNDAY RACE. Austin, Tex., Nov. 10.-The double-scull champion ship match between "Jake" Gaudaur and James ship match between Jake Gaudaur and James Rogers and Bubear and Haines, arranged yesterday, was called off last night, owing to the fact that Mayor McDonald positively refused to permit the race to come off Sunday. It is presumed he took his cue from Governor Culberson. Gaudaur and the other oarsmen left here last night for their homes.

MR. EDMUNDS ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

THE EX-SENATOR URGES THE STRICT INTERPRE-TATION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.-An informal talk, as he alled it, was given last night by ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds to the members of the Union League Club and their friends, on "Interna-

tional Relations in Central and South America." The prominent position occupied by the speake for so many years in the Senate, coupled with the present difficulty over the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, added more than the usual interest to such a discussion. On a map which was hung alongside the speaker's platform, Senator Edmunds pointed out the possessions of Great Britain, which encircled the globe. This great expansion, he said, was not a conquest of blood, but of trade, business and English civiliza-

SERMONS IN THE PRESBYTERIAN

A MASS-MEETING AT CARNEGIE HALL FRIDAY SON WILL PROBABLY PRESIDE AND

EX-SECRETARY J. W. FOS-

In all the Presbyterian churches in this city yes erday a movement to awaken greater interest for sion fields was begun. The movement received bytery. It is the purpose of every member of that body devoted to the work of spreading the teachings of Christ so to nourish the movement that the best results may be obtained. In order that success may crown its efforts, the Presbytery has mapped out a plan of campaign, the keyn

pose, and unity. By dividing the city into five disricts, and by holding meetings in one centrally ocated church in each district this week, the Pres bytery hopes to awaken deeper interest in the novement than by having meetings in every Presbyterian church. The work of rallying the forces of each ch

began yesterday. Next Wednesday the midwerk services will be given up to prayer for foreign services will be given up to prayer for foreign missions. On Thursday the forces of the various churches will be welded into five strong bodies, and on Friday evening next these five armies of Christian workers will be formed into a larger and stronger body at a meeting held in Carnegie Music Hall, at which ex-President Harrison is expected to preside and ex-Secretary of State John W. Foxter will speak on missions from a layman's point of view. The closing address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clarke, president of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor, who has recently completed a trip around the world. His remarks will be based upon his personal observations of mission work in foreign fields. An overflow meeting will be held that evening in the Central Presbyterian Church.

The meetings on Thursday evening will be in the byterian Church.

The meetings on Thursday evening will be in the University Place Church, of which the Rev. George Alexander is pastor; in the Brick Church, of which Drs. van Dyke and McIlvaine are pastors; in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor; in the Park Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Atterbury, pastor, and in the Church of the Puritans, the Rev. Dr. Young, pastor.

"THE FAILURE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS." DR. VAN DYKE SAYS CHRISTIANS ARE NOT SUFFI-CIENTLY ALIVE TO THE NEEDS OF THE HEATHEN.

"The Failure of Foreign Missions" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. Henry Van Dyke at the old Brick Church yesterday morning.

Dyke at the old Brick Church yesterday morning Dr. Van Dyke said, in part, as follows:

There are more than 990,000,600 heathen still out side of the light-circle of Christianity—a field ripe for the harvest, but no laborers to gather it. A hundred years ago the gates into this field were closed and guarded. China, Japan, Corea, Slam were shul within walls of native bigotry and hatred; India barred by the opposition of the East India Company: Africa hidden behind a barrier of unexplored darkness. Now the walls are down, the gates are open, the way is clear. Where is the throng of Christian warriors rushing into these new openings to claim the lands for Christ? See them passing through the gates. For every 250,000 souls in Slam one missionary, for every 700,000 souls in Slam one missionary, for every 300,000 souls in Slam one missionary, for every 300,000 souls in Slam one missionary. Hear them begging at home, these brave, ionely soldiers, for the money to sustain and equip them for the fight. And then see the Church in Christian lands rich and increased in goods sitting down to consider the failure of foreign missions.

Fallure! Of course it is a failed to rise to the level of its opportunities. It has failed to keep pace with the growth of the Christian Church in power and wealth. It has failed to hear the message of encouragement which comes back from every land where the Gospel has been preached. It has failed to make an impression upon the world adequate to the grandeur of its cause. It has failed to give full and clear utterance of the heart and mind of Christ to the nations. It has failed because we Christians have not believed in it, and loved it, and worked and given and prayed for its success.

It is safe to say that the members of the Presbyterian Church in this city will talk at least ten the safe to the spread of the religion of Jesus among the nations of the earth.

MONEY NEEDED FOR THE MISSION FIELD.

Hosts.

In all things we should, said Dr. Hall, exhibit the highest kind of humanity, and the best means of doing good to men was offered to men through the Gospel. Dr. Hall said that there were millions unredeemed who could and should and must be brought into the fold. The words of the Lord were always echoing and re-echoing in fervor in the interest of the poor and deprayed, and wealth should pour into the hands of those who were in foreign lands endeavoring to spread the story of life eternal.

THE REV. DR. JOHN R. DAVIES'S SERMON. The Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Twenty-second-st. preached yesterday on "Why Not Give Up Foreign Missions?" Dr. Davies vigorously defended the sending of missionaries to foreign countries to preach the Gospel. He said that foreign nations by means of modern, scientific and historical de-velopments have become our near neighbors. "What are we going to do with these countries?" said he. "Are we going to pass them by, or are we going to minister and preach the Gospel to them. Of course, we are going to minister to them."

ARMY ORDERS.

Wahington, Nov. 10 (Special).-The following Army orders have been issued: Captain George A. Drew, Jo Cavalry, is granted leave of absence until further orders on surgeon's certificate of disability. The leave of absence granted Captain Edward S. Cha-pin, 15th Infantry, is extended one month. Leave of absence for three months, to take effect on or about December 1, is granted Major Louis W Crampton, surgeon. The general court-martial appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., by special orders November 15, 1894, is dissolved.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet a West Point, N. Y., at 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday November 11, or as soon thereafter as practicable. for the trial of such prisoners as may be brough before it; detail for the court-Captains William F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, and James Parker, 4th

before it; detail for the court—Captains William F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, and James Parker, the Cavalry; First Lieutenants Alexander B. Dyer, 4th Artillery; Samuel E. Allen, 5th Artillery; Samuel D. Freeman, 16th Cavalry; Wilds P. Richardson, 8th Infantry, William H. Allaire, 23d Infantry, Barrington K. West, 6th Cavalry; James A. Cole, 6th Cavalry; Marcus D. Cronin, 25th Infantry; Second Lieutenants Jay J. Morrow, Corps of Engineers; Horace M. Reeve, 3d Infantry, William M. Crulkshank, 1st Artillery; Henry D. Todd, jr., 3d Artillery, judge advocate.

The leave granted Captain Samuel L. Woodward, 16th Cavalry, on October 15, is extended two months. The leave granted Major John A. Darling, 5th Artillery, on October 17, is extended fifteen days. Leave for four months is granted Captain John A Johnston, 8th Cavalry.

The assignments of the following named second fleutenants (promoted from non-commissioned officers) to regiments are announced: Second Lieutenant Laurence B. Simonds, appointed to rank on October 31 (from corporal Company E. 21st Infantry) to the 8th Infantry, Company E. 21st Infantry to the 8th Infantry, Company E. 21st Infantry to Troop D, 8th Cavalry) to the 14th Infantry. Company H. Vancouver Barracks, Washington Second Lieutenant Dwight W. Ryther, appointed to rank on November 6 (from quartermaster-sergent, 6th Infantry) to the 2d Infantry, Company H. Fort Omaha, Nebraska. The officers named will join their respective companies not later than December 19. Second Lieutenant William R. Smith, 1st Artillery, will proceed without delay to report to the superintendant of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., for duty at the academy.

great expansion, he said, was not a conquest of blood, but of trade, business and English civilization.

He then gave a history of the origin of the Monroe Doctrine. "That doctrine declared," he said, "that we would not look with unconcern (which in my Vermont dialect means we would not tolerate; the interference of any foreign Power with respect to the autonomy or existence of the American republics. That was the Monroe Doctrine, and it has stood as a standing menace to all foreign countries from that time to this."

Senator Edmunds called attention to the way British claims in Honduras had grown from almost ish claims included only a few towns with no like, their claims included only a few towns with no like, their claims included only a few towns with no looking at all given on the border toward Veneboundary at all given on the British expansion," he added, "but I hope "That is British expansion," he added, "but I hope "That is British expansion," he added, "but I hope that all our Southern neighbors are protected in their just rights."

Senator Edmunds also urged the great advantages of the Nicaragua Canal under American control After referring to the many matters to be considered when discussing annexation, of cuba, for instance, he paid a compliment to President Advantages and a compliment to President hough he was, he sould heartily say that of both of Mr. Cleveland's Administrations, as would no doubt be demonstrated to all when all the facts came out.

There's a far wider range of suggestion for Wedding Presents in DORFLINGERS AMERICAN CUT GLASS,

AT 915 BROADWAY (near 21st Street),

than most people realize.

A NEW AUTOMATIC GUN.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED AT INDIAN HEAD.

FOUR HUNDRED ROUNDS FIRED IN ONE MINUTE OF THE MECHANISM.

Washington, Nov. 10 .- A board of Naval officers

of which Lieutenant N. E. Mason is the senior member, has submitted to Captain Sampson, chief of ances at Indian Head of a novel American rapid tion is remarkable for simplicity and strength of mechanism and ease and rapidity of action. tenant Mason's board says that the gun was subjected to a number of severe trials. The report gives the following summary of some of the experi-

ments:

One hundred rounds fired deliberately; no interruptions. One hundred rounds fired rapidly; no interruptions. Twenty rounds were then discharged in four seconds, forty rounds in seven seconds, in four seconds, and 100 rounds in twenty-three seconds. The gun worked satisfactorily throughout, the automatic gear operating smoothly and with precision, except twice, when there were brief stops in the firing. Then followed the discharge of 200 rounds in thirty-four seconds, and 400 rounds in one minute and forty-nine seconds. In the latter test there were a few interruptions, but none of such consequence as materially to decrease the rain of lead. In each case of a checkage it was only necessary to pull the trigger with the finger to again start the automatic action. Experiments were made with dummy cartridges mixed. finger to again start the automatic action. Experiments were made with dummy cartridges mixed with service shells; with the muzzle of the gun at extreme elevation and extreme depression; with the barrel changing continually in train and elevation. With but trifling delays, the mechanism worked evenly and speedily. With the barrel revolving, 200 rounds were fired in forty-seven seconds. The concluding experiments were conducted to test the endurance of the gun and to determine how many shots could be fired in eight seconds. Again defective ammunition prevented the development of the best results. Still 1.653 cartridges were exploded, one being a misfire.

Two ranges were fired over, 500 and 1.000 yards

Two ranges were fired over, 500 and 1,000 yards respectively. The firing was not as accurate as could be desired, but the report attributes this failure to the uneven pressure of the powder gas, causing the bullets to strip and tumble. The tempera-

Accompanying the trial board's report is a description of the Browning gun, which shows it to charging, firing and ejecting is contained. The gun latter, the supply of ammunition is not disturbed by herefore, without decreasing the range or pene tration of the latter. This object is attained by the

A small radial vent in the barrel, somewhat in the rear of the muzzle, opens downward from the bore. The vent is closed by a piston which fits in a gas vilinder surrounding the outer edge of the vent. The piston is pivoted to a gas lever, which is hung in a bracket on a horizontal pivot, so as to swing hereon in a vertical plane below and parallel to the sarrel. Two tubes under the barrel contain spiral prings, which are connected by a rod and links with a short crank arm of the lever in such a manner that the spring yieldingly holds the gas lever in a certain position, with the piston closing the reat. At a point between the piston and the pivot of the gas lever a rod connects it with a side, of the gas lever a rod connected with the which, guided below the barrel, extends rearward beyond the latter, and is there connected with the breech boit. This bolt is arranged so as to move backward and forward in opening and closing the breech, and in the forward position the rear end of the bolt swings downward, turning on the front and as a fulcrum, and in this position it is sustained by abutments in the casing against which it rests. A central rib of the breech bolt fits into a slot in the rear end of the slide, and a pin passes through the slide and through a diagonal slot in the rib, and, connecting the breech bolt with the slide, causes the latter, as it moves rearward, first to raise the end of the breech bolt, thereby unlocking it, then to move it rearward, opening the breech. A forward movement of the slide moves forward the breech bolt, and finally forces its end down, thus closing and locking the breech bolt a hammer is arranged, the stem of which, and a spring in it, are guided in an extension which closes the breech casing, to which a grase and the trigger are attached. This hammer is also used as a piston for an air pump, which forces a strong jet of air into the chamber and through the barrel, removing particles of unburnel powder, immediately after the empty shell is extracted. As the bolt moves rearward it forces back the hammer. The trigger and a sear serve to retain the hammer until the breech is again closed and locked, when the hammer may be released by a pull on the trigger. A connection between the slide and the sear serves to release the hammer automatically each time the breech is closed, if the pull on the trigger be continued. By this means either single shots or a continuous volley may be fired.

The feed belt is entered through an opening in the left side of the gun, and the cartridge is it pass successively over a feed wheel, which is rotated by a slide and levers, so that at each stroke of the slide one cartridge is presented in front of the extractor attached to the slide, and

eject from the gun the empty cartridge shells in the usual manner.

The read end of the carrier is provided with a spring dog, which yields to the slide in its rearward movement, and causes the first of the forward movement of the slide to raise the front of the carrier, and to present the cartridge thereon to the breech boil, by which it is pushed into the barrel. A firing-pin in the breech boil, so located that it can be struck by the hammer only when the breech boil is firmly locked, transmits the blow from the hammer to the cartridge.

In operation the feed belt is entered at the opening on the left side of the gun, its end passing out through that on the right side. It is then released, when a spring will cause it to swing forward and close the vent. This makes the gun ready for firing automatically, as it transfers the first cartridge from the belt to the cartrer and from there to the barrel; also cocks the hammer and closes and locks the breech. On pulling the trigger the shot is fired, and after the bullet has passed the vent, and before its exit from the muzzle, the powder gases acting through the vent upon the piston and the gas lever, and through these on the breech mechanism, open the breech, elect the shell and feed to the carrier another cartridge. The force stored during the opening movement in the springs causes the gas lever to return, force home the cartridge in the barrel and these on the breech mechanism, open the breech, elect the shell and feed to the carrier another cartridge. The force stored during the opening movement in the springs causes the gas lever to return, force home the cartridge in the barrel and close and lock the breech. If the pull on the trigger is continued the same operation will be repeated so long as the cartridges are supplied. The feed wheel is provided with a stop which prevents it from rotating backward, which can be released, and the feed belt may at any time be withdrawn.

As the automatic action of the gun is due to the direct effect upon the lever of the pressure of the gases through the vent, in contradistinction to the class of automatic arms in which the recoil of the barrel is depended on for actuation, the delicacy of the parts necessary in the latter class is avoided in the Browning invention. Thus the barrel and the storage springs are of greater strength, and yet effective with even small charges.

A safety lock is provided, which securely locks the hammer and prevents it from striking the firms-pin. This is to be used only when loaded cartridges are left in chamber. The mainspring, firing-pin and extractor can be replaced as easily and as quickly as in the ordinary boil gun, as all these parts can be removed from the rear of the arm without displacing a single screw.

The barrel of the gun is of such strength that its

be removed from the rear of the arm without displacing a single screw.

The barrel of the gun is of such strength that its
accuracy is not disturbed by the vibrations incident
to rapid firing; and not heating as readily as the
light barrels of other systems, the troublesome
water jacket for cooling is not required. The positions of the swinging gas lever and of the piston
upon which the gases act are so favorable that the
gares issuing from a very small vent give sufficient
momentum to the lever for actuating the breech
mechanism. For this reason and because the vent

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is not far in rear of the muzzle, the velocity of the projectile is practically not diminished by the escape of gases from the vent. The hertla of the lever keeps the vent closed during the short time after the bullet has passed it and before it leaves the muzzle

MONEY NEEDED FOR NAVY.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN GIVES HIS ESTIMATES FOR THE COM-ING YEAR.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR REPAIRS ARE NOT LARGE ENOUGH-HE RECOMMENDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF ONLY TWO

Washington, Nov. 10,-The first ship of the new Navy was put in commission over nine years ago, and, according to Chief Constructor Hichborn, the demands for ordinary repairs on the earlier vessels for the preservation and for the maintenance of their equipage in a proper state of efficiency are hereafter make much larger appropriations for this Commodore Hichborn, in his annual report, de-

clares that modern steel ships, with their extreme subdivision and elaborate systems of ventilation drainage and mechanical auxiliaries of all kinds, require much greater care, both when in commis-sion and in ordinary, than was formerly the case much more serious and far-reaching deterioration supervision should be exercised at all times and remedies promptly applied in order that the effimaintained.

has been compelled to economize nearly to the danger point, being limited by a repair appropriation of less than 3 per cent of the original cost o

tion of less than 3 per cent of the original cost of vessels, while in the British Navy the figures vary from 4 to 9 per cent, the lower figure applying to the most heavily armored vessels. Constructor Hichborn traisits that \$1.500,000 is needed for this year, where only \$900,000 was secured from Congress for the current year.

A significant feature of Commodore Hichborn's report is that he officially recommends the construction of only two new vessels to be authorized by Congress at the next session, instead of the great increases to our force of heavy battleships which was unofficially suggested by his paper, read before the naval architects in New-York three days ago, as being promptly needed by the Navy. The vessels he recommends are two small composite sailing vessels of 1,100 tons displacement, to cost only \$250,000 each. These, if authorized by Congress, will be the first two vessels without steam power that have been placed in the naval service for many years. No argument regarding this recommendation is submitted by Constructor Hichborn.

Constructor Hichborn devotes considerable space to pointing out the necessity for greatly increasing the number of drydocks at the Navy yards, the efficiency of our cruisers being seriously affected by the difficuities frequently encountered in cleaning their submerged portions. He recommends new docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mare Isiand, Cal. and Norfok, Va. Until the indefinite time in the future, when the big docks at New-York, Puget Sound and Port Royal are available for deep-draught vessels, the battleships must remain undocked.

Chief Engineer Melville and Constructor Hichborn

draught vessels, the battlesnips must remain undocked.

Chief Engineer Melville and Constructor Hichborn concur in the estimate that \$5.885.679 must be provided for disbursing next year on account of the vessels authorized by the last Congress, for which, however, no appropriations were made. For repairs on the Chicago, \$300.000 is required, and for the Hartford, \$170.000. Constructor Hichborn repeats with emphasis the request he has frequently made to Congress for an experimental tank, to cost about \$100.000, which it is proposed to use to test models of ships before the vessels themselves are built.

ECONOMY IN POSTAL ADMINISTRATION. THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT-WORK OF THE SECRET SERVICE COMMENDED.

Washington, Nov. 10.-First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones has submitted his report. It calls attention to a saving in his branch of the service during the last year of \$1.395,577. Mr. Jones recommends an appropriation of \$17,000,000 to cover com-pensation of postmasters for the next fiscal year, and \$10,500,000 for clerk hire at first and second class ostoffices. He recommends the order recently promulgated by the President providing for the consolidation of fourth-class postoffices, and says the only places at first-class postoffices that are now excepted from civil service examination are ssistant postmaster, private secretary and ste-

assistant postmaster, private secretary and stenographer, cashier and assistant cashier; at second-class offices, assistant postmaster, under whatever legal designation known.

Mr. Jones does not favor maintaining experimental free-delivery service in towns and villages. In view of the great saving effected and the general improvement in the service, especially in the large cities. Mr. Jones recommends the employment of a number of men in the larger offices, whose regular duty it shall be to inspect the work of carriers, make suggestions as to extensions and changes of routes, and in fact, to have a general supervision of the work of carriers outside of postoffices. Mr. Jones says that, besides the actual saving effected, the improved efficiency of the service in the offices investigated must be credited to the Secret Service. At every office the discipline of the force and efficiency of the service have been much improved, the work more equally distributed among the letter-carriers, and at many offices extensions made and facilities. ficiency of the service have been much improved, the work more equally distributed among the letter-carriers, and at many offices extensions made and facilities increased without additional cost. The Assistant Postmaster-General recommends that the attention of Congress be called to the advisability of providing a penalty for the use of the postmarking stamp for unlawful purposes, or for counterfeiting it, or for placing an impression thereof upon an envelope or postal card for the purpose of deception. He says some penalty for the unlawful use of the franking privilege should be imposed.

SANGUINE OVER RAPID TRANSIT.

WILLIAM STEINWAY REVIEWS THE SITUATION AND IS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners express confidence that the hearing before the General Term of the Supreme Court, next Thursday, upon their application for the appointment of a special commis-sion to report upon the advisability of constructing the proposed underground railroad presages a speedy beginning of the construction of the road. William Steinway, speaking of the situation Saturday evening, said:

"We expect that the Court will make the appointment of the special commission at once. That body is limited to sixty days' time in which to take evidence and make its report. Probably considerably less time than that will be needed. That the report will be favorable and will be confirmed there seems no reason to doubt, in view of the fact that fourfifths of the citizens of this city have voted for the "An important phase of the matter is the fact that

the Metropolitan Traction Company, which, it had been thought, might be opposed to the underground road, as it will run under that company's line in Broadway and the Boulevard, is actively co-operating with the Commission to advance the underground railroad. It is supplying us with all its plans, showing its underground work, etc., so as to facilitate our labors in every possible way.

"The Metropolitan Traction Company has studied the problem closely in its bearings upon its own in-terests, and has come to the broad and sensible conterests, and has come to the broad and sensible conclusion that the opening and operation of the underground road is going to enormously increase that company's traffic. This applies, of course, to short rides. There will be no express station between the City Hall Square and Fourteenth-st., and in consequence the Metropolitan Company looks for a large-ly increased number of 'short riders.' The many crosstown lines of that company, also, will act as feeders to the long-distance underground travel in Broadway, and at the same time will act as distributors from Broadway.

"It must be borne in mind that the underground railroad will promote a rapid growth of the city northward, and that this means a heavy increase in short distance travel wherever the city expands."

TWO SERMONS ON NORDAU'S BOOK.

DR. SILVERMAN AND DR. EATON TAKE OPPOSITE VIEWS OF IT.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman delivered a sermon yesterday in the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth-ave, and Forty-third-st., on "Max Nordau's Degeneraor, Is Morality Declining?"

"Max Nordau is a prophet of this fin de siècle," r. Silverman said. "He has had the courage in his book on degeneration to depict the vices of our age as few men before him have done. While no one will agree with him in all his diagnoses of the moral diseases of the times, all mus accord to him the merit of having thoroughly studied the tendencies of modern civilization and of having laid bare the shallowness, insincerity, ab-

having laid bare the shallowness, insincerity, abnormality and degeneration which prevail to an alarming extent. It is a book that ought to be read by thinking people and by thinking people and by thinking people and by thinking people only, who can discriminate. It contains much fool for thought, and yet much chaft. The greatest fault is its extreme peasimism, and the marshalling of such facts as suit his particular theory."

Dr. Silverman quotes statistics freely, and reaches the conclusion that our age is not making progress morally with the advance in civilization.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divins Paternity, preached last night on, "Max Nordau," said Dr. Eaton, "takes an unduly peasimistic view of man at the end of the century. He says nervous exhaustion is almost universal, and that the population has increased twofold, but labor has increased fiftyfold, and that accompanying this physical degeneration is an increase of immorality and an increase of lack of self-restraint. While

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-only see that it is H-O Buckwheat.

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there is some justice in the criticisms of the dis-tinguished German, the picture is much overdrawn, and I think it can be proven by reputable facts that man on his physical side has made great im-provement in the nineteenth century."

FEWER TORPEDOES FOR THE BATTLE-SHIPS Newport, R. L. Nov. 10 .- Orders have been received at the torpedo-station to reduce the torpedo equipment of the battle-ships Indiana and Oregon from thirteen and fourteen, respectively, to ten White-heads each. There are but thirty-five unassigned torpedoes at the station with which to fit out the ships now building, and as the last Congress failed to make any provision for the purchase of more, some of the ships would have to be commissioned without this portion of their equipment unless there were a curtailment in the present issue. Divers are removing the marine growth from the torpedo-boat Cushing.

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